USAID KENYA AND EAST AFRICA

PEACE III PROGRESS REPORT

USAID KENYA AND EAST AFRICA: PEACE III

FY 2017 Q3 PROGRESS REPORT

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DISCLAIMER

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
BMS	Border Management Secretariat
BRAVE	Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism
CEWERU	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit
CMPR	Conflict Management Prevention and Resolution
CoE	Council of Elders
CPU	Community Policing Unit
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DDG	Danish Demining Group
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
GoK	Government of Kenya
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
KDF	Kenya Defense Force
KPA	Kaabong Peace Ambassadors
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Centre
NSC	National Steering Committee for Peace building and Conflict Management
ONA	Organizational Network Assessment
ONA	Organizational Network Analysis
OPI	Organizational Performance Index
OPI	Organizational Performance Index
PREG	Partnership for Resilience and Economic Growth
SGI	Security Governance Initiative

I. PEACE III EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarter has been one of significant upheaval and uncertainty for the program. In April 2017, due to funding constraints, Pact sent communication to its partners notifying them of the possibility that the program may close. This unfortunate situation was necessitated due to delays in securing certainty of funding, and was carried out in close collaboration with USAID. Subsequent to this, at the end of the quarter notification was received that funding had been secured for the program under the Security and Governance Initiative, and Modification 11 obligated a further $3,650,000 into the program. This period of uncertainty however took efforts to manage, and resulted in a slow-down of activities, and challenges in keeping staff and partners motivated. Conditions attached to the funding required internal deliberations, and realignment of workplans, as well as external discussions with the GoK, and USG.

The relationships built with the Border Management Secretariat through the SGI however are seen as a major opportunity for the program, given its focus on borderlands, and security its inclusivity, bringing together members from NSC, NCTC, Customs, Police and those with connections to County Government. These all represent important stakeholders for the program and thus having a single body that brings them together is helpful. This will build on the progress that the program has made in developing and nurturing government relationships. Discussions held with the BMS towards the end of the quarter were promising, with a general agreement that the PEACE III mechanism and approach is relevant to the objectives of the SGI and the BMS. The workplan for this year was presented and accepted by those present.

The context during the quarter has been characterized by 3 main issues: 1) the Kenya elections, 2) the rise in security threats and 3) attacks from AS and the evolving drought situation. Each of these contexts presents operational challenges and programmatic priorities. The program thus continues to work within and around these evolving issues across the region.

The program has been working towards several thematic areas that have come to fruition during the quarter: These are:

Women's engagement in peace programming: Women in the Karamoja cluster have been actively working to lead on and engage more proactively in peace processes. This is as a result of the previous forums in which joint resolutions were developed on women's representation in peace institutions and engagement in resource sharing agreements for peace. This work moves forward the PEACE III gender Strategy, and is now being rolled over into the Somali Cluster to support stronger and engagement of women in these areas.

Youth engagement in peace and security: the program continues its focus on 'at-risk' youth. The Kaabong Peace Ambassadors are now playing an active role with local government in peace dialogues and extending their work into neighboring Turkana Communities. This is a major shift from their days as violent warriors and indicates a huge level of acceptance. In the Somali cluster the program embarked on the beginning of a series of dialogues that bring youth leaders, government and security officials together to discuss youth role in security efforts. The first of these dialogues in Marsabit left the youth leaders motivated, connected and eager to take part. This is part of a general shift that we have seen across the cluster in the acceptance of local government to engage communities in CVE and security efforts, in recognition of the vital roles they play in information sharing and early warning.

Greater inter-governmental co-operation: Improvements in cross-border intergovernmental relationships have resulted in the development of resolutions that provide frameworks for collaboration around trade, security management, and natural resource management. They have also enabled administrations with the previously fraught relationships to build trust and collaborative arrangements that support early response and conflict prevention as in the case of the South Omo and Turkana and the Banisa and Eymole administrations has seen arrested made for the first time by the Turkana County Government in regard to cross border raiding. This signifies a greater understanding of the need for reciprocal action by the cross-border administrations in managing cross border security.

Frameworks for peace and resource sharing: over the past year the program has been exploring the role that agreements and resolutions play in sustaining peace and relationships. The Loyoro Peace agreement in Karamoja has held for over a year and continues to promote peace between the Turkana and the Dodoth,

as well as attracting others into the area. The Dukana-Maikona agreement review process around Moyale between the border of Kenya and Ethiopia is attracting the attention of communities and government. This important agreement provides the framework for justice, co-existence, resource sharing and is already acting as a preventative mechanism as communities adhere to the clauses that will be in the final document.

Enhance partner capacities: the development of strong, local networks of organizations that can lead peace processes is a major objective of PEACE III. As such focus continues to be places on the strengthening of the local partners engaged in the program. OPIs conducted on 3 of these partners indicate significant progress in critical areas of resource mobilization, partnership and networking. The program will continue to review this progress across all the partners in the coming quarter.

In the coming quarter the program will continue its MERL to generate further data and analysis on the impact of the program. Bios, success stories, and briefs are just some of the products being developed to indicate the change to the lives of the communities that the program is making.

With the coming of the Kenya elections in August 2017 focus will also be on supporting government efforts towards violence prevention, and engaging women and youth in this effort.

II. PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

The PEACE III is a five year, USAID funded regional conflict transformation program awarded to Pact in partnership with Mercy Corps in April, 2014. The program seeks to contribute to stability in the Horn of Africa region, by strengthening the horizontal and vertical linkages within & between local, national, and regional conflict management actors.

It has two objectives:
- To strengthen local cross border conflict management systems (Primary objective)
- To improve the responsiveness of regional and national institutions to cross-border conflict (Secondary objective)

PEACE III Model of Change: The model of change considers both horizontal and vertical linkage of all peace builders in the program areas. According to the PEACE III Proposal, the team will build on existing
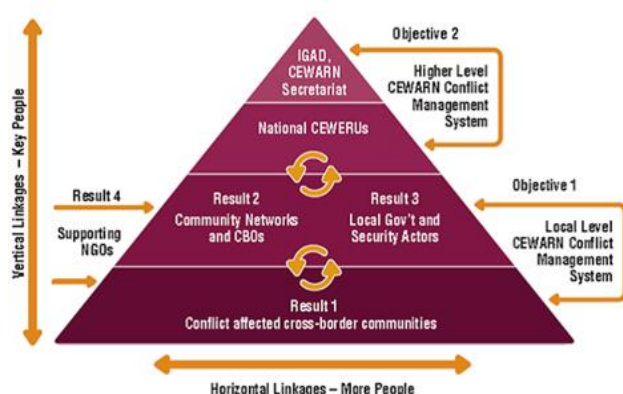
capacities and will strengthen the horizontal and vertical linkages within and between local, national, and regional CMS actors. PEACE II research noted "horizontal networks are needed to make a collaborative peace system effective, building inclusivity and diversity into the systems….Vertical networks are needed to ensure a macro-level analysis and effective higher-level support for grassroots peace efforts." Both linkages must be strengthened for an integrated multi-level approach to peace that emphasizes sustainability through a strong and supported CMS.

PEACE III builds upon PEACE II and PEACE I previous USAID funded conflict programs by focusing and addressing the diverse drivers of conflict in the Horn of Africa along the Kenya/Somalia, Kenya/Ethiopia, Kenya/South Sudan and Kenya/Uganda cross borders.

III.   CONTEXT ANALYSIS.

Significant regional changes

3 major issues affected the program throughout this quarter. These were:

Kenya elections: In some areas of where political competition is intense, the election are straining relationships that have previously seen improvement. Politicians often incite 'them and us' mentalities and actively encourage divisions. In these border areas, many communities have "transnational identities such as the Pokot who live in Uganda, or the Boran and Degodia who live in Ethiopia – resulting in campaigning extending across the borders, causing concern to neighboring administrations.

On the Somali side of the program there has been an upscale in attacked from armed militia groups, taking advantage of the strain on security forces. These attacks and the resultant security responses then become propaganda tools for the political opposition, blaming the government for the attacks, or responses to the attacks such as curfew, stating they are deliberate measures designed to reduce the turnout during the elections.

Operationally the elections affect the effectiveness and focus of the program. Local government counterparts are often unavailable to engage in program activities due to campaign pressures. Focus has shifted to more 'impartial', 'neutral' stakeholders such as women and youth – emphasizing violence prevention. However, the program has also taken opportunities to further important relationships, shifting focus in places to respond to requests for support from the NSC in promoting peaceful elections, and cooperation with the NCTC in response to this pre-election period.

Increased attacks. A significant escalation in attacks has been noted in Liboi, Mandera and Lamu areas throughout the quarter, with the modus operandi switching to roadside IEDs. The government's response and accusations of extrajudicial killing has strained relations between government and community. Reports note that AS militia groups have moved closer to the border in preparation for the election period and there is concern that they will target government installations.

Operationally the increase in insecurity has significantly decreased our ability to access border areas. The IED attack on the ADESO vehicle indicates the changing nature of militia operations and to ensure staff safety all movement to the border town was restricted. Partner activities continued.

Drought/Climate Change: Rains during the quarter have provided relief to many communities across the program's operational areas. However, in the Somali cluster rains were spatially inconsistent and scattered, causing large scale migrations and increasing pressures and competition between groups, such as the Degodia and Ajuran. On the Karamoja side Uganda received a lot of rain, resulting in shifts of populations. These peaceful movements were largely facilitated by the resource sharing agreements establishment between border communities here, and the improvements in the relations between Kenya and Uganda local administrations.

IV. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (QUALITATIVE IMPACT)

Program-wide Achievements

Government Collaboration: Across the program efforts to build intergovernmental relations between border administrations and between national and local governments are bearing fruit. In the Karamoja clusters improved relations are guided by intergovernmental resolutions agreed to map out cross border collaboration around trade, security management, and natural resource management. These resolutions build off existing relationships but formalize them into tangible areas of collaboration. In zone 5 the previously fraught relationship between the South Omo and Turkana administrations has seen arrested made for the first time by the Turkana County Government in regard to cross border raiding. This signifies a greater understanding of the need for reciprocal action by the cross-border administrations in managing cross border security.

The program is also supporting increased engagement of CEWERU with local government. In Karamoja the Kenya and Uganda CEWERUs are involved in the review of the Nabilatik Resolutions. This process has also attracted the attention of the Ministry of Karamoja who have committed to mobilizing resources for this process. In zone 4 the CEWERUs of Kenya and Ethiopia have been active participants in the review of the Dukana-Maikona Peace Agreement. This process is important in bringing together traditional and formal justice and dispute resolutions systems, as well as levels of government from 2 countries.

Improved program relations with government: Evidence of the value and trust placed in the program by government is growing. Over the quarter many requests have been made by local governments for support both directly to Pact and Mercy Corps, and to local partners. These requests include EWER support, violence prevention during the elections, as well as follow up on the peace committee review work as articulated under the CEWARN MoU.

These improved relationships increase the level of influence that the program wields, in terms of ways of working and in terms of policy change. In Turkana, building off the program's support to local EWER and the EWER Hub, the County Government has requested support in the development of a County-level Community Policing policy. A consultant had been hired to support this, with initial activities focused on reviewing current policy frameworks for peace and security. In Lamu, previous efforts to support county level work on CVE, and improved community and government relations and dialogue, resulted in the lifting of a night fishing ban. This was identified by local communities as a security measure that was having significant negative impacts on local livelihoods. After much discussion, the county government responded with a policy change that will go a long way to improving local livelihoods and State-citizen relations.

It has been a deliberate approach of the program to build stronger relations with government. Focus to date was heavily on local government, but national-level relationships are also now beginning to see results. The NCTC, NSC, and NCIC were all involved in recent youth dialogues held in North Eastern Kenya (see Zone 4). At the SGI meeting with the BMS in late June, the representative of the NSC spoke highly of the program and the support it has received from it.

Towards the end of the quarter preparations were made to support the NSC in engaging with female aspirants and women networks to enhance the role of women in promoting peaceful, non-violent elections. Discussions recommended that planned for women's forums in Garissa and Kitale were tailored to enable the participation of female aspirants, and to center the discussions on peacebuilding to reflect the current challenges posed by the elections. These discussions reflect the relationship that the program has with the NSC, as well as the value of the flexibility within the program that allows us to respond to requests such as these when they arise.

An IGAD- CEWARN meeting took place in Moroto under the chairmanship of CEWARN Executive Director and was attended by the CEWERU heads from Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan. The objective was to share the findings from an assessment conducted by CEWARN on the migration of pastoralists from Kenya and South Sudan to Uganda. It should be remembered that PEACE III supported in developing this concept that had initially come from an IGAD meeting in Addis where a Minster from Uganda called for an urgent attention to this issue of migration. Apart from GIZ that supported this activity, Mercy Corps (PEACE III) was the only international NGO in the room. Of important to note:

a) PEACE III support to Kaabong Peace Ambassadors was acknowledged by Uganda CEWERU head in his remarks;
b) One of the women who participated in Kitale Forum used the opportunity to highlight the Kitale resolutions and urged leaders to engage more women in peace building

From bulls to business: The program's close engagement with local government, traditional institutions and communities facilitated not only policy shifts but also changes in the way in which peace processes are implemented. Across the Karamoja cluster, PEACE III partners have shifted away from traditional ways of peace building using dialogues and the slaughtering of bulls to a more strategic and innovative one, that recognizes a) the need for community contribution, and b) the importance of valuing peace outcomes.

From Bulls to Business Model: The traditional way that partners in the Karamoja Cluster supported peace building involved a myriad of community dialogues each independent of the other with bulls purchased from conflicting communities by project funds and given back for slaughter during the dialogue. Most people came in for the meat and not for dialogue itself, with some conflicting the next day. Over time the program has convinced communities that dialogues are not meant for eating bulls but for serious business, and that if bulls were slaughtered at every meeting regardless of the result then this traditional symbol would also lose its meaning. It was also agreed that if communities felt that the slaughtering of a bull during a dialogue was important to signify results then they must contribute them themselves. There was fierce resistance from local government and communities initially, with some failing to attend dialogues. But this has changed and due to continuous behavioral change work directed first to partners and local governments, bulls are no long a requirement for dialogues to happen.

Capacity Development for Partners:

OPIs and ONAs were carried out on selected local partners during the quarter, with continuation into the coming quarter planned to reach all local sub-awardees. These OPIs were follow-on assessments to determine progress and growth made within the institution, from the capacity development support and guidance provided by PEACE III. OPIs were conducted with SND, NEPED and TLPF. All partners assessed saw an increase in overall score, as shown below, with the main areas of growth being in interactions with other institutions and donors, with significant improvement in resource mobilization, social capital and target population. These partners also spoke of the value of the PEACE III partnership, particularly in supporting strategic planning and that provided by the grants and finance teams.

Name of organization	OPI 2015 (Baseline)	Cohort Benchmark (2015)	OPI 2017	Cohort benchmark 2017
SND	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.7
NEPED	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.7
TLPF	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.7

Anecdotal information also suggests that many partners have benefited from the PEACE III partnership, securing funding from multiple donors, based on the reputation of the program and their engagement with it. These included WPDA, KYBI and FoAID, who have expanded their donor base since their partnership with PEACE III. SAPCONE in the Karamoja Cluster was this quarter accredited by the IEBC as a voter education provider and long term observer of the upcoming Kenyan elections. SAPCONE attribute this to recognition for its peace activities under PEACE III, its inclusive programming and non-partisan approaches. It's a great success for this partner.

The program's continuing focus on capacity development is enabling the PEACE III team to start to identify leaders within its group of sub-partners. These include organizations such as SND, SAPCONE, KYBI who have become critical players in their localities, with strong networks and relationships with local communities and government, and who play critical roles in EWER. These partners will be increasingly looked upon to mentor and coach others within the PEACE III network, to share learning, and experience and to motivate.
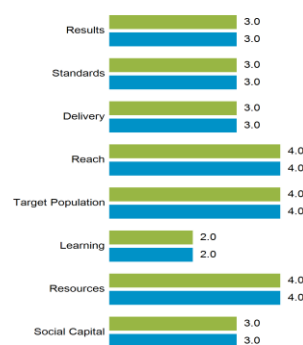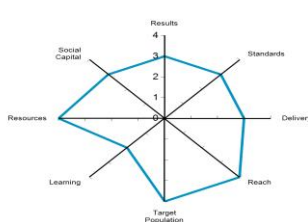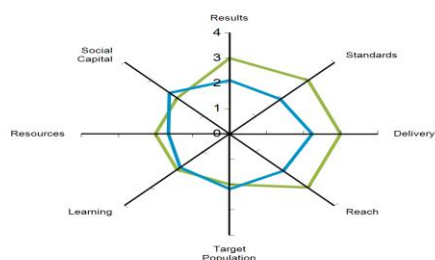
SND OPI Scores: 2015 and present.

SND had two donors in 2015. When the second OPI was conducted in 2017 it had grown its funding sources to 10 totaling about 60 million Shillings. SND is focused to hit the KES100 Million target by the end of 2017. It has also received certification from different institutions like NGO sources in the US and was awarded a certificate of recognition as "equivalent public charity' under the US NGOs. This has been made possible by its capacity in grant making, an area SND applauds support from Pact. Dida, SND Coordinator said, "*SND was nothing before Pact. We attribute all our successes in the different capacities in our organization to Pact".* SND is using Quick book, a financial application to keep its financial records. They are in the process of entering into an agreement with KCB to automate their payment systems. SND has also grown its geographical reach and is in the process of establishing offices in Marsabit and Mandera. SND is also a member of a number local and national networks e.g. Poverty eradication network, FEMNET, Kenya Human rights and will soon register with a climate chance network.

Increased Engagement of Women and Youth in peace building: Across all zones the program has continued to focus heavily on groups who are traditionally excluded from peace building and conflict management, but if mobilized and strengthened have influence and motivation. These include women and youth.

Photo: *Women in Lake Turkana/South Omo Cross border dialogue*

In Karamoja cluster, work continues with the women who participated in Kitale, Moroto and Lodwar forums to support their leadership in cross border community dialogues around several aspects including resource sharing agreements, trade and business, and mediating conflicts etc. The Kitale Resolutions have ignited women in the region to lead major cross border processes such as in Kaabong, Lokichoggio, South Omo/Lake Turkana, Moroto and West Pokot.

In Somali Cluster a program of work began to engage youth leaders in dialogues with government and security officials, to enhance their voice and motivate them into action in addressing peace and security in their communities. The first of a series of dialogues held in Moyale, Marsabit County saw youth committing to peace around the elections, and to supporting government in their efforts to prevent radicalization and extremism. These actions, and those carried out before across the program to build youth capacity, provide them with opportunities to voice their issues, and to learn from others (such as in the Pair-to-Peer initiative in Karamoja) and will form the basis of a youth strategy to be developed by the program. This strategy is expected to support: 1) linking youth leaders to influential community/government leaders to model their future roles within their communities, 2) to create opportunities for youth to network, motivate and learn

from each other, 3) to provide youth with opportunities/connections through which to address their livelihood needs, as these continue to contribute to the risks of engaging in violence, and crime.

Strengthening Frameworks for Peace: Across the program emphasis has been on the development or operationalization of frameworks that support collaboration, address cross border tensions or provide Alternative Dispute Resolution and Justice mechanisms for borer communities. These frameworks help to formalize cooperation and agree mutually acceptable ways in which conflicts can be resolved between communities who don't traditional or formal governance systems. In many cases, we have seen these frameworks sustaining peace, or enabling conflicts to be resolved, before escalation.

The resources sharing agreement in Loyoro has proved that resource sharing agreements can hold if the process of development is handled diligently. For over one year, there was little or no violation of the agreement. The only potential violation was averted by the elders through their EWER networks who alerted the army and police and seized 7 guns as Turkana youth prepared to raid. PEACE III has this quarter launched two other resources sharing agreements in Kobebe and Nakonyen in Moroto district. The two grazing areas is a nucleus of pastoralist due to availability of water and pastures.

PEACE III also provided support to the Uganda CEWERU to review the Nabilatuk Resolutions: a traditional justice mechanism that was instituted by the

> Peace Justice and Reconciliation: Stopping the fighting is just the first step in bringing about lasting peace. To heal the many wounds of war and make sure violence does not erupt again, justice is often needed as part of the long and difficult process of reconciling warring parties... https://www.crisisgroup.org/peace-justice-and-reconciliation.

community to address issues of crimes committed in raids, killings and other offences. The Nabilatuk resolution promotes both justice and reconciliation which the modern systems do not. The resolution was signed in 2013 but its effectiveness or lack of it hasn't been reviewed since then. It is likely to feed into the compensation mechanism being developed between West Pokot and Turkana and facilitated by the USAID-PEARL program. In the Somali Cluster the program is also supporting the review of the Dukana-Maikona agreement, in place between the Gabra and Borana communities of Kenya and Ethiopia. This agreement deals with resource sharing, alternative dispute resolution and cooperation across the border, and is being reviewed by the leadership of the two communities and local government to ensure compatibility with formal justice systems and operationalization. Evidence suggests that despite this

> 6 camels stolen from Kenya one year ago, were recovered from Mio Woreda. The Ethiopian authorities arrested the culprits and engaged SND through IAG to look for the owners of the camels. The process of identifying the owners of camel is ongoing in collaboration with National, County and community peace structures.

process not yet being finalized, communities committed to the process are abiding by its conditions, and engaging in ADR processes as per the clauses of the agreement.

PEACE III connecting with the resilience community. The program is also increasing engaging in discussions with those outside of the peace building sector, and particularly with those working on resilience, as wider stakeholders better understand the foundational role that peace plays to development, livelihoods and communities abilities to cope with shocks. The Karamoja team met with the IDDRSI office in Moroto to discuss collaboration. Since the successful PREG visit to Turkana during the previous quarter, members of the PREG have agreed to prioritize conflict in their programming. Similarly, the Chief of Party was invited to speak at CARE International's regional drought conference, to present the vital role that conflict management plays in resilience programming.

Towards the end of June, a communications team from USAID visited our partners and team in Moyale to document video and photo stories on how the program is contributing to building resilience. The visiting team were received by representatives from SND, IAG and Pact and met with stakeholders engaging in the program including those benefiting from the Quf Dika water pan, the review of the Dukana-Maikona declaration, and members of an ongoing peace dialogue forum between Borana and Ajuran. The visit was an exciting opportunity for the program to highlight its work, and important contributions to the resilience agenda. Additional visits to Uganda are also planned for the beginning of the next quarter, and it is hoped that information and stories gathered from these visits will be well fed into the upcoming IGAD Drought Resilience Symposium planned to take place in August in Addia Ababa

Zonal-level achievements

Zone 1: *Garissa Lower Juba Zone.* In this quarter, there have been increased and frequent terror attacks in the zone mostly targeting security agents. The areas that are most affected include Liboi, Hulugo and Boni of Lamu County. The attacks have claimed many lives including security agents and locals.

There has been increased migration of pastoral community from Garissa to Somalia looking for pasture and enough water. These pastoralists have been reported to have migrated to areas controlled by Al-Shabaab and been challenged by a forceful zakat collection by the armed militants.
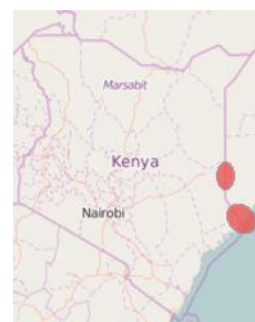
With the upcoming elections, there is increased rivalry between major clans in Garissa aligned to the two gubernatorial candidates that is the incumbent Nadhif Jama of the Auliyahan and his fierce rival Ali Bunow who belongs to Abudwak clan. The two camps have been battling out to win the votes of Abdalla and some corner tribes considered as the determining voters. There is very high probability of post-election violence particularly if the gubernatorial and township MP position go to the same clan.

Peace IIIs approach in this zone continues to focus on support to inter-governmental coordination and interaction, collaborative efforts on CVE and security, and opportunities for women and youth to engage in peace efforts. Activities are implemented by KYBI, APD and IWFP with support from Pact. The following results have been registered:

Greater openness and acceptance for collaborative engagement in security and CVE efforts: During the past year, the program has been working more on CVE issues. Initially there was great reluctance amongst stakeholders to speak openly about this subject, but with greater exposure and training, and with the leadership of the county government, youth, women and religious leaders are expressing confidence and commitment to addressing the threat of radicalization and extremism. Communities are being actively encouraged to play a central role in information sharing, as was discussed at the Liboi security meeting and the CPU training, and religious leaders are being called upon to educate and influence youth within their communities. Linking religious leaders to networks such as BRAVE gives them more confidence to tackle these complex issues, knowing they have the support and 'cover' of such mechanisms.

Working with authorities in lifting of ban on night fishing: Series of consultations and processes involving the government, the community, PEACE III and other actors have significantly contributing to the lifting of the ban on night fishing in Lamu. The ban has negatively impacted on the livelihood; families have suffered break downs with increased rate of unemployment for youth. However, the lifting of the ban was seen as restoring trust and working relations between the community and security agents while boosting the livelihoods of the local community who are mostly practicing fishing. The Director of Boni commended

> The issuance of IDs for fishermen was discussed by the Director and stakeholders as the next step of action. MUHURI and Search for Common Grounds expressed commitment to support this, with the involvement of PEACE III partner, KYBI. Special IDs will be provided to fishermen, containing a serial number, photo of the fisherman and the BMU that the fisherman belongs to. The BMUs would be expected to submit a periodical report to the security office on the movements of each fisherman for assessment. The Director of Boni Operation Mr Seriani said the special IDs will enable the security office to keep tabs on the fishermen, their movements and exact locations when they are fishing.

the support of CSOs particularly PEACE III for the facilitation of the stakeholders' forum that helped in the official lifting of the ban.

The following activities were supported by Pact, KYBI, APD and IWFP during the quarter.

Cross border interclan dialogue review meeting: Despite notable progress registered between Bajuni and Somali communities, a review meeting was held by KYBI to assess the possible shocks to the agreement. The meeting discussed the contribution of the previous dialogue to the peaceful coexistence between the two communities as well as what did not work. A key area of focus was that of land between farmers and pastoralists., Major Harake of the KDF attended the meeting, which was first. He was quick to acknowledge the importance of such dialogues and assured the community of his support to ensure that harmony

between the communities exists. He said that its only with peaceful coexistence among communities that we can tackle complex, community issues such as poverty, unemployment, and insecurity.

Cross border security meetings: Meetings were held in Kiunga and Liboi by KYBI and APD respectively to consolidate previous efforts at strengthen cross border security engagement, and enabling analysis of the evolving context. Calls were made in both meetings for communities to work with the government and security forces to tackle insecurity, and for iniatives such as Nyumba Kumi to be operationalized. Mr. Diriye, the DO from Ras Kiamboni spoke of the need to allow people to cross the border to access medical treatment and called upon security agents to allow this.

The opportunistic criminal networks not only exploited security vulnerabilities but social vulnerabilities – the lack of cohesion, trust and disjointed security efforts, to infiltrate the border and carry out attacks. But with a multi-layered, social approach that entails the cooperation between all stakeholders the enemy has been left with nowhere to turn and has retreated. Mr. Diriye, District Officer for Ras Kiamboni. KYBI Security Dialogue – May 2017

During the discussions, the County Commissioner acknowledged that there has been considerable operational success in securing and managing the border, but the social aspect is still very much a work-in-progress. He said that the communities have yet to be fully made part and parcel of the security efforts. This involves upholding the rule of law and protecting the basic rights and freedoms of all people and responding to the specific needs and underlying grievances of border communities and also prioritizing the economic development of these communities.

"Enduring Security and elimination of extremist elements from the border areas can only be actualized and achieved in an environment where security agents acknowledge the legitimacy of the border communities" County Commissioner, Lamu.

Religious leaders training on CVE: Religious leaders from Hulugo and Kolbio were trained on CVE during the quarter in a training facilitated by a BRAVE[1] network member, who is also the chairman of CIPK for Garissa. Key recommendations by the religious leaders included the establishment of cross border networks for the religious leaders, linking the religious leaders from Hulugho and Kolbio to CIPK and SUPKEM, and support networking between the security agents and religious leaders among others.

Women quarterly meeting in Hulugho: This quarterly women's forum served as a follow-up to reflect on the local women's engagement in CVE, progress and challenges. The previous women's CVE training, led to the establishment of women-led village CVE models which borrow heavily from the traditional women *Abay Abay* or sisterhood meeting. These models help create a network of women working on CVE, to discuss radicalization openly and provide a safe space for them to share and report information. One challenge noted was the limited willingness of the women to share information with security officials. Trust

"Women meet every Friday in different villages, these has been a culture anchored in our traditional system of sisterhood. We discuss family matters and pray for peace, rain and good health in addition now we also discuss on threat and danger of Al-Shabaab, knowing our children and neighbors. This has helped to cushion our youth and the community. After the meeting, we all agree to pass the information to the family and neighbors", said by Fatuma Abdi

and relationship building is required.

Trauma healing forum for women in Dobley: A workshop on trauma healing was provided for cross border women such as health workers, teachers and other professionals. This approach was used to see how trauma healing methodologies could be incorporated into the support these professions already provide to their communities. The women committed to conduct similar sessions at their workplaces so that the outcome of the training will be widely felt. Follow up and mentoring will be required for those women to ensure they have adequate capacity and understanding to share this approach with others in their communities. This process will be carefully managed and followed.

[1] Building Resilience Against Violent Extremism program.

Reorganizing of Liboi CPU: The CPU in Liboi has become non-functional due to frequent transfers of the security officials, as such based-on requests from the government support was given to reconstitute and capacity the CPU. The training was officially opened by the Assistant County Commissioner Mr. Langat who confirmed his participation in the previous in the previous cross border local administration meeting where they recommended the need to revive the CPU. Some members of the CPU cited the inaction of the security team on the information. They confirmed that they have good working relationship with the pastoralist community and are strategic in sharing key security information. The security team agreed to conduct orientation meeting for new security officers during transfer while ensuring proper handing over by the outgoing OCS so that proper community policing goes uninterrupted.

Zone 2: Wajir Upper Juba Zone. During the quarter, the context has been fluid due to the approaching elections, inter clan clashes and the use of IEDs by the terror groups. Insecurity resulting from IEDs on the road has been persistent throughout the period. In one of the latest incidences a military vehicle in Gerilley was attacked and four KDF officers were injured. The incident has triggered security operations affecting members of the local community in the towns of Handaki, Gerilley and its environs. During the security operations, some community members have been injured and one man is allegedly missing. The incident has intensified fear and been a major setback on the great progress in collaboration between the Kenya Defense Forces, Somali National Army and the local communities at the borders.

Renewed clashes between Degodia and Ajuran were reported along the border of Wajir north and Eldas, due to competition for pasture and water. Both clans have lost members in the conflict and tension is high with each side alleged to have armed itself with local militia. The conflict has affected trading along the route as well as movement of the people particularly from both clans. The County and National government have not yet facilitated inter community dialogue between the parties in conflict as key local leaders are absorbed into political activities.

There is growing mistrust between the major clans living in Wajir County because of the approaching elections.

PEACE IIIs approach in this zone is on strengthening cross border security and CVE efforts, through trust building and interaction and through capacitating local peace and security structures; and on stabilizing inter-group relationships. Activities are implemented by APD and WPDA, with support from Pact. The following results have been registered:
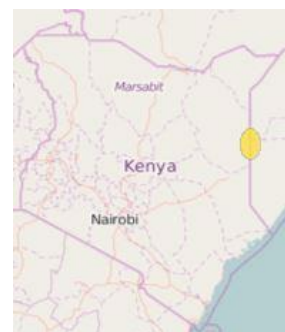
Improved openness and understanding between communities and security: When the program started to work more consciously on CVE issues, Chiefs and others in this zone expressed concern about their safety and the willingness of the government to engage with them and the communities at large on this sensitive matter. Over time there is a noticeable shift, both in the willingness of community leaders to actively engage in CVE work, and on the local government and military to bring in communities and their leadership into these efforts. Whilst more needs to be done, particularly to sensitize security forces to the needs of communities, great progress has been made in opening the space for collaborative security and CVE efforts. This is particularly important given the escalation in VE threat in this zone.

The following activities were conducted by APD and WPDA during the quarter:

Trust building forum between community and security: Intercommunal dialogues during the last quarters raised the challenge of community-security relations, and as such as cross border trust building forum between the security and the community was held at Gerilley supported by WPDA. During the forum, the stakeholders agreed to form a special committee drawn from the existing peace committee, to ensure information sharing and communication. The killing of the 2 boys was raised with commitments by the KDF O.C to investigate and communicate outcomes to the community.
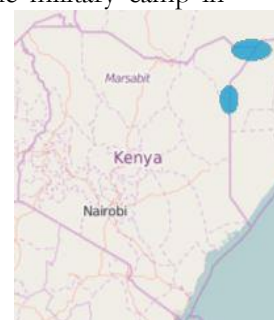
Cross border security meeting in Wajir: This meeting was attended by chiefs from Handaki, Konton and Gherilley Kenya, as well as KDF officers. The chiefs expressed their dissatisfaction with the military camp in Gherilley Kenya, stating that the KDF officers were not cooperative with the leadership, and punished communities after an IED explosion that wounded the officers near Gerilley, with beatings and the destruction of the underground water tanks in Handaki East. One chief expressed frustration with the approach, stating that no community member would volunteer information, with such treatment.

'My people supply me with information pertaining to Al-Shabaab which I hold it confidentially and transmit to my seniors. The people of Handaki East have been rounded up and beaten, their only source of water destroyed and terror has been meted out on them by the KDF after the unfortunate IED incident targeting them. Do you expect people harassed to volunteer information on Al-Shabaab? The KDF must smell the coffee and cooperate with us'. Chief Handaki East

Another Chief evidenced the level of information that communities have and urged KDF to cooperate with the locals *'Al-Shabaab members are roaming along the border. They have established a command center at Ausqurun with the intent to attack Konton, Gherilley Kenya and Handaki East. We must be vigilant",* Chief Gherilley Kenya

Previous stakeholder forums have also recommended the need to revive and strengthen border institutions for supporting and managing peace and security. As such the program supported two capacity development processes during the quarter

1. *CPU forum in Wajir;* The forum offered an opportunity for the security team and the CPU members to share and exchange experience on resource mobilization, partnership and networking among others. The Wajir County CPU Office located at Wajir Police Station is not accessible and therefore the need for an office was underscored. The CPU members promised to source for funding from Wajir East Constituency funds and business community, civil society organizations and the County Government of Wajir through the Directorate of Peace and Cohesion to renovate and equip their office.
2. *CMPR Training for Peace committee:* To improve capacity for the newly formed peace committee training was proposed in a previous trust building forum between the security and youth at Diif. The preparation and planning of this activity involved the program team, APD and the NSC, to ensure that capacities were in line with the GoK national approach. The sessions included strategies around conflict prevention, mitigation and response, as well as tools for conflict analysis, early warning and information sharing.

Training Religious Leaders, Government Agencies and Youths on CVE: Following on from previous work with teachers, and youth, the program supported a CVE workshop for religious leaders at the request of SUPKEM. This workshop aimed to support better coordination especially among religious leaders and security agents. The main outcome from the meeting is the recommendation of registering all Madarasas with the right institutions; SUPKEM, CIPK (Wajir) and MADARASA LEAGUE (Tahfeed). The Madarasa teachers will be more vigilant and engage vetting of the students while the proposed registration will also lead to the production of a fresh and harmonized register county wide that will be shared with the authorities concerned.

PHOTO: Sheikh Deeq explaining the role of religious leaders in the misinterpretation of Quranic texts

Zone 3: Mandera -Gedo This zone has experienced numerous terror attacks during the quarter. The terror groups became more lethal during the holy month of Ramadhan with multiple attacks aimed at security forces. The period also saw some a change in the

tactics of AS members towards planting IEDs along the main road and targeting vehicles that they suspect contain government. The terror group attacked Omar Jiliow location few kilometers away from Mandera town killing a senior chief and abducting 2 Kenya police reservists. The group also attacked Elwak Equity bank, killing 3 and injuring 7 people.

During the quartea key government official in Elwak Somalia, Mr. Abdirashid Barre, a Colonel in the Somali National Army who has been very instrumental person in spearheading peace processes among the cross border local administration and was acting as a mediator between NGOS, government and communities, was assassinated. The quarter also saw the arrest of 4 suspected Alshabab militants with explosives in Bellet Hawa, Somalia. It was reported that the suspects were on a mission to attack either Mandera or Bellet Hawa.

With the upcoming elections in Kenya, Mandera County continues to experience intense competition between those supporting the incumbents and those supporting the CoEs decision to unseat all sitting leaders. This continues to create divisions within the Garre community.

In this zone, PEACE III continues to focus heavily on CVE programming, with a strong emphasis on supporting networks of cross border actors and to enable integrated responses. It also continues to focus on youth empowerment and engagement and stabilization of inter-communal relationships particularly given the significant competition around the upcoming elections. Activities in this zone are delivered DLMC, IAG, MDPC, MWFDP, WCC and FoAID with support from Pact. The following results were registered:

Beginnings of a strong youth network. Partners such as MDPC and DLCM are making great progress in developing strong networks of youth who can engage with others, and motivate youth with their communities. By working consistently with these groups, providing more opportunities for learning and engagement, motivate leaders are emerging. The upcoming plans for the youth dialogue series to be rolled out in Mandera County will add to this, and be an opportunity for youth networks in Moyale, Rhamu and Mandera to connect.

The following activities were delivered by DLMC, MDPC, IAG, MWFDP, WCC and FoAID during the quarter:

Intergovernmental dialogues: Inter-communal dialogues in and around Elwak and Elram have indicated the critical role that AS plays in disrupting the fragile relationship between the Garre and Marehan communities. As part of its ongoing efforts to support CVE and security efforts therefore, FOAID organized a cross -border inter-governmental meeting at Elram, held to improve coordination and information sharing, and to strengthen the cross-border peace committees in the area. This initiative was seen as vital for inter-authority information and intelligence sharing with the potential to improve security and enhances government responsiveness in the corridor.

PEACE III also organized coordination meeting for local administrations in the Mandera Triangle. During the quarter, break downs in the otherwise healthy relationship occurred due to misunderstandings related to the GoK response to increased terror attacks in the county, and the focus on Somali nationals. The local administration recommended the need to revive and support local peace committees for the cross-border management of peace and security and information sharing between the public and the security agents.

Cross-border youth outreach: In this zone partners continue to focus on empowering and networking youth, building on the previous mentorship, networking and capacity development work. As an agreed follow-up to last quarter's cross border youth network establishment, MDPC organized a 2-day out-reach forum for the cross-border youth in Mandera and Beled Hawa. This network of over 100 youth involves those previously trained on CVE, to support the exchange of ideas and enable discussions on information sharing. Those involved are also expected to cascade outcomes and discussions to others within their communities.

CVE training for at-risk youth: Continuing its focus on youth in Rhamu, DLMC/MNDPC organized a CVE training for at-risk youth, (drug abuse, young divorcees, school drop outs and ex-militias). The participants were taken through strategies employed by the terror groups to indoctrinate and messages to attract the youths and change their attitudes. This adds to the previous training on CPMR and continues the program of integrated support.

Efforts to Counter Violence Extremism: Mandera Women for Peace continued their work in increasing the networks of women working on CVE in Mandera and Bellet Hawa corridor. In last quarter's training for women's groups on CVE it was recommended to enhance the capacities of networks of women. CVE training for women networks was thus provided to empower women to actively engage in peacebuilding and counter attempts to radicalize girls. A key outcome of this event was the establishment of a network of women working with government agencies and community policing units for information sharing and early warnings. The women acknowledged that a significant obstacle to women's participation in peacebuilding and dialogue processes is their lack of willingness to ask for space, coupled with the patriarchal nature of communities. These are key areas of focus in PEACE III's Gender Strategy.
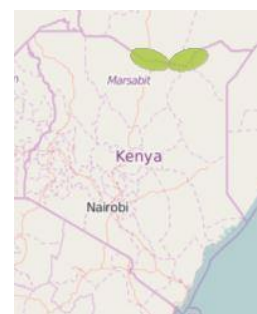
Women from the Ethiopian side are becoming increasingly more open in the discussion about their government strategies regarding ways of engaging women in policing and security. This was a key attitude change observed.

Partnering with government institutions and CSOs: Mandera County is one of the hotspot counties identified by NCIC and IEBC with the potential for post-election violence. PEACE III therefore supported a peace march organized by the county and national government officials. The theme was *free, fair, credible and peaceful elections.* Led by the County Commissioner and senior county executive officers with message of peace during electioneering period the event engaged elders, religious leaders and county assembly members who warned the politicians to avoid incitement, hate speech during their political campaigns that could trigger tribal conflicts. message of peaceful elections reached over 200 peoples who attended the event and confirmed that they will disseminate the same message to the wider communities at grass root level. This continues the program's approach to partnering with others in collaborative efforts that reach larger populations and respond to coordinated government requests.

Preparations were also underway this quarter to roll out the Youth Dialogue Series (see zone 4). This will be a series of youth dialogues held in 3 locations across northern Kenya to create space for youth to actively engage in security matters relating to elections, CVE and inter-clan conflict.

Garre- Marehan elders' dialogue: FoAID and WCC continue to support rapid response and conflict prevention work between these two communities. Given the complex history of animosity between these groups and the presence of radical militants looking to capitalize on these fluid tribal ties, a single incident can trigger renewed conflict between them. The Garre- Marehan Peace Dialogue in Elwak Kenya was necessitated by small scale conflict incidents coupled with mistrust between the two communities over the recent AS attacks in Elwak Kenya. The elders resolved that the Marehan clan will be paying the remaining blood money to Gare clan within the next 3 months for the killing of the SNA officer during the previous quarter, and the criminals from either clan will be apprehended and handed over to the joint committee and the local authorities for further actions.

Zone 4: Moyale Kenya – Moyale Ethiopia Zone: This zone continued to remain relatively calm, with one or two incidents reported in the quarter. Marsabit County in general is now polarized with campaigns. It is one of the hotspots counties earmarked by NCIC. Due to cosmopolitan nature of the county and the fact that no single community can win the top seats alone, politicians are on a charm offensive to woo voters to their camps.

A young Rendille boy herding cattle was killed and his colleague wounded. Livestock belonging to Borana community were also taken from Isiolo and several people killed by raiders alleged to be from Rendille and Samburu communities. In Moyale a Burji boda boda rider was stabbed in the neck allegedly by a Gabra man who later handed over himself to the police. Most of these assaults are largely blamed on the local politics. Being highly charged and volatile area and having been marred by ethnic conflicts emanating from political differences in the past years, emergence of new conflicts cannot be totally ruled out before and after 2017 polls.

Drought is still a major concern in the county. The area received depressed rainfall during the long rains. There is massive influx of livestock from Isiolo and Ethiopia to grazing areas bordering Wajir County. Early last month killing of Borana herder from Isiolo in Aradhe along Wajir North -Moyale border almost opened a new frontline of conflict between Boran and Ajuran communities.

PEACE III focus in this zone is on maintaining relationships between cross border communities and administrations, addressing triggers and strengthening the institutions and mechanisms that will sustain peaceful coexistence. Activities in this zone are delivered by SND, NEPED and IAG. The following results were realized:

Peace Agreements as a framework for peace and cooperation: The review of this agreement is attracting significant attention from communities and government alike with an understanding that it forms a vital framework for sustaining NRM, conflict prevention and justice agreements between the communities. Despite it not yet being finalized communities are adhering to its commitments, arresting culprits and making compensation payments

Seeing true 'returns on investment in peace: The Quf Dika Water pan at Quadaduma continues to support peace and improving relations between communities, and significant livelihood outcomes that were perhaps unexpected. The pan has become a nucleus for communities living in the surrounding areas. Trade and business has begun, people have settled and the local Ethiopian government has started to use it as a site for campaigns, such as measles and polio vaccination. The relations between the Garre and Ajuran have improved exponentially, enabling vast movements into each other territories. The improvements to peace have also extended beyond the initial populations. Communities in Mandera, who were previously prohibited from access to the pan, appealed to their Ajuran neighbors in Wajir, who through the joint CWG negotiated their access with the Garre of Ethiopia.

The Quf Dika pan is an example of very successful peace dividend. What the program seeks to understand better is 'why, when other peace dividends fail, has this been so very successful'. Initial evidence would point to process, and value. The pan has had real meaningful impact on the lives of these two communities – they value it, and need it and will do what they can to sustain access to it.

Improved inter-governmental relations supporting conflict prevention: Regular dialogues have created trust and relationships between the administration, the Chiefs and the communities in this area of Banisa and Eymole. Due to this the local government of Banisa was able to prevent an incident escalating into open conflict. Collecting the local peace committee representatives, he travelled to Mubarak and resolved the issue. A temporary agreement between the Degodia and the Garre has also been achieved that has seen compensation mechanisms being used to avoid cycles of revenge and escalation. These compensation mechanisms have seen blood payments made and livestock returned across the borders between the two communities. Representatives of these communities are engaging in the Dukana-Maikona agreement review process to learn from this, with the intention of formalizing the agreement between them.

The following activities were implemented by IAG, SND and NEPED during the quarter.

Cross-border inter-authority follow up peace dialogue: NEPED held an inter-governmental follow up dialogue in Eymole for Banisa and Mubarak government officials to continue the improving relationship and discuss sharing of intelligence information and working together to improve the cross-border peace and stability and fight AS.

The meeting enabled the discussion on how the pastoralist communities can share resources regardless of the border but with legal acceptance from both administrations. The arrest and confiscations of ID cards, belonging Degodia pastoralists in Mubarak the previous quarter was raised with the Mubarak DC confirming the ID cards have since handed over to Banisa DC. The participants highlighted the importance of sharing information and support each other in the efforts to deny AS avenues to organize.

PHOTO: *DC Banisa Mr. Chrishambo leading the discussion during inter-authority meeting in Banisa*

Engage and extend collaboration among state and non-state actors: NEPED followed this event with a forum for government and community actors to deliberate on others' roles in supporting peace and security. The Council of Elders and the religious leaders as community gate-keepers were noted to be crucial actors in this. A local Sheikh noted that previously meetings of the two administration was not easy but since the peace dialogues facilitated by NEPED, there is a sense of trust among the cross border local authorities that is evidenced by frequent meetings and interaction and the revival of cross border business. Recommendations for a cross-border peace committee who will work together to address issues within the communities before it reaches the administration, were made.

Validation workshop conducted on the reviewed peace declaration: SND and IAG supported the next phase of the review of the Dukana-Maikona agreement. The validation workshop was held on May 30-31, 2017 at Moyale, Ethiopia. About 100 participants composed of communities' representatives, customary institutions leaders and senior elders, community based organizations operating in the project area and representatives' government authorities working at local and central level of both side of the border took part in the work shop. Leaders of the customary institutions of the Gabra and Borana were among the participants who took part in the workshop. The participation of the leaders of the two customary institutions enabled the review of each element of the declaration and challenges it encountered while proposing the necessary amendment that improve the service the declaration.

The elders agreed that the mandate will be given to the peace committees operating in the different parts of the corridor to impose sanction against culprit based on the provisions put in the declaration. The

PHOTO: Key traditional leaders from the Borana and Gabra in Moyale for the Dukana-Maikona Validation workshop

participants recommended the need to create adequate awareness in every member of the two communities and relevant sector government officials on the contents of the agreement. The participants were also unanimous in recommending proper documentation of the agreement to be published and disseminated to reach to all the relevant stakeholders.

The next stage of this process is planned for August 2017, after the elections in Kenya. This will involve the final approval and endorsement of the revised agreement by national, and local government and traditional leadership. This will involve the CEWERUs, local governments, and judiciary.

Youth Dialogue Series on peaceful elections and countering violent extremism: During the Quarter the program has worked with County Governance Watch to start the delivery of a youth dialogue series for youth in Marsabit and Mandera counties. The dialogues provide opportunities for youth leaders to meet with security and government officials to discuss the interrelated challenges of violent extremism, inter-clan conflict and election-related violence. The meetings were designed as opportunities for youth to speak with government, to air their views and ideas and build relationships that will enable them to work better together in the future to tackle security challenges. The first of these meetings was held in Moyale on the 20th-21st June 2017, with participation from 50 youth from the Marsabit county, county government and security officials. Signifying the importance of this event, it was graced by the Cabinet Secretary, Youth Sports and Culture Dr. Hassan Wario who shared the experience of conflict and violence during 2013 Post Elections Clashes between the Borana and Gabra. At the end of the meeting the youth gave a press statement on their commitment to peace and security. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qw80XV-qr8M

"I ask youth leaders in this forum to report any relative or friend that disappears to us event if you know their parents report them we will support each other on how we will bring back these youths and help them reform"…… Mr. Mwae Mwangi county commissioners representative at Moyale youth dialogue forum.

The action plan below was developed during the Moyale meeting. This very broad, high level plan will be taken forward to the Mandera meeting, along with that developed in the upcoming meeting in Rhamu, where priorities will be selected and developed into detailed actionable plans to be taken forward by the youth, with support from others.

Action Plan developed from the Moyale Meeting.

Driver	Intervention	Who	How	When
Political incitement	Sensitization Civic education, Monitoring hate speech, prosecution, arresting hate mongers, Speak against political and state incitement	NGOs, IEBC, NCIC, Courts, FBOs Elders Women	Bill, meetings, trainings, public baraza, audio/video recording	Immediate
Unequal distribution of resources	Equity Transparency & accountability Good leadership Lobbying of Senators/ MCA, public participation	Lobbying of Senators/ MCA Citizens County governments	Advocacy, Meetings Election transparency, equitable allocation,	Continuous During elections
Harmful Cultural practices	Organize cultural festivals among 8 tribes Peace agreement Awareness Civic education, arrest	Village elders, Alcha, Mercy corps, world, security agencies,	Change of behavior, dialogue, Civic education,	After elections
Boundaries	Mapping, surveying and registrations	County government	Sensitizations, public awareness creation	After elections
Gender equality	Civic education, teaching women their rights and promoting gender equality at schools etc.	Women leaders, CSOs, community	Sensitizations, public awareness creation, public participation	Continuous

		leaders and government departments		

"Let us commit ourselves from this forum, start by saying this to the elders that stop using us for the bad actions ask for your spaces in peace processes, seek for your rights in peace works and they will allow you"….Moyale DCI officer, Michael Topoley.

PHOTO: Mohamed Abdi – Moyale Youth Forum

5 members of the Moyale forum were selected from the meeting to represent others in the Mandera meeting, planned for the middle of July. These 5 vibrant and motivated leaders will input the views and plans developed in this meeting, build networks and develop common plans and approaches with others across North Eastern Kenya. The 5 youth selected were:

1. Ibrahim Aden – Moyale youth for peace and PWDs chairperson.
1. Nasibo Gabayo –Miss tourism and Marsabit county.
2. Issackow Tuye – Marsabit Youth Bunge president.
3. Hassan Mulata – National youth council Marsabit chapter chairman.
4. Markabo Liban – women youth group chairlady.

Capacity building training for LPC: IAG conducted capacity building training for members of local peace committees and local government officials in Yabello. The training targeted 58 local peace committee members drawn from the seven woredas of Ethiopia. The training covered the basics of conflict prevention and conflict resolution, and to create awareness on the impact of the emerging violent extremism and radicalization of the youth. The training was delivered using the MoFPDA training manual, in collaboration with the Ministry and local government officials.

Zone 5: Lake Turkana – South Omo. This zone can be divided into three corridors namely Todonyang/Omorate, Kokuro area and Kibish/Elemi. SAPCONE and PDC are PEACE III partners working in this zone.

The zone has continued to recover from last year's conflict and has deescalated to isolated incidents. Government contacts are happening and CEWERU Kenya has been active in the region. The Turkana County Commissioners office has stepped up activities in this area and has relied heavily on SAPCONE and by extension PDC to do cross border work. There is tension in Kibish/Kokuro and Nyangatom areas due to grazing rights where the Turkana complain about the forceful migration of Nyangatom into Kenya without permission from the elders and authorities.
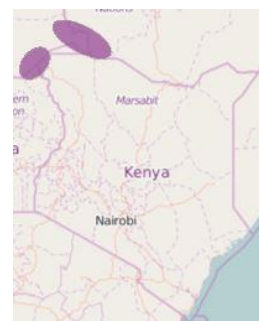
The area along the lake region continues to enjoy relative calmness due to the cross-border fish committee that handles early warning and response. This committee has been consistent in dealing with conflicts in this region and the waters have remained peaceful. Peace monitors have actively sent information to SAPCONE and shared this with local governments on both sides. The information has been used to organize dialogues and prevented escalation or tracking and recovery of stolen animals.

PEACE III approach in this zone has not been static like in other zones due to the complexity of the context. However, generally the program continues to work towards maintaining the current calmness through strengthening links between local governments, strengthening EWER and maintaining the momentum of women peace building efforts. The following results have been registered:

Improved EWER*:* The concept of Peace Monitors was piloted in this zone under PEACE III to address issues of information sharing in a very remote region where communication and transport is poor. Peace monitors, it was envisaged, would bridge the disconnectedness between the periphery and the center. The pilot has started yielding results, with communities passing information to the monitors and government officials relying on them to provide the same (see Dassenach Boy story below). According to SAPCONE "the continued presence of peace monitors has become a sustained face of peace and reconciliation in the conflict zones. They are engaged in peace initiatives on daily basis. Quality and verified reports are now available and stakeholder's consumption has been improved and guides implementation plans of humanitarian organization working in Turkana North and Kibish sub counties". 5 peace monitors work across this zone. The learning from this initiative will form important discussions with CEWARN and the County government on EWER approaches.

Sustained peace by Fish Folk Committee in the waters of Lake Turkana*:* The Fisher Folk Committees were established 2 years ago, and were charged with EWER, conflict management, sharing of fishing waters and gears etc. Two years on, this structure has maintained peace in this area. In a recent meeting with the committee a local government official noted "we appreciate the work of peace committees from both communities for enhanced relationships. They share information on early warning. Recovery of lost or stolen fishing gear is handled without seeking support from the government machineries". As a result of their work, for the first time, 4 suspects were arrested for stealing fishing gear by Ethiopian and Kenyan police

The following activities were conducted by PDC and SAPCONE during the quarter:

Establishment of Chiefs' Forum: The Chiefs' Forum that was formed in the zone is a replica of the structure in zones 7&8. This forum supports early warning and response and PEACE III, acting on a greenlight by the Turkana County Government scaled it up in other areas of the County. It plays a key role in providing early warning information, recovery of livestock and management of the lake resources. 28 chiefs were present- 16 from Ethiopia and 12 from Kenya during the formation.

Photo: *Right: SAPCONE ED taking care of the boy;*

South Omo Intergovernmental Meeting: This cross-border meeting was convened in Omorate in Ethiopia between local government officials of South Omo Zone and Turkana County on April 29, 2017. The meeting was specifically called to hand over a lost and found Dassenach child to his biological parents. The child went astray and was recovered by a Turkana elder, who contacted peace monitors and SAPCONE to facilitate his return. This is significant given the previously acrimonious relations between these communities. (see annex). **It was noted by the team that "this was the 1st incidence in which a child got lost, crossed the border and came back alive…".** In the subsequent meeting officials discussed election-related security, fishing protocols, cross border trade, joint border patrols etc. It was attended by the zonal & local administration officials from SNNPR, county representatives from Turkana and local representatives of the adjacent border areas. The Ethiopian delegation was led by Mr. Alemayehu Bwudi, Chief Administrator of South Omo Zone, SNNPR, with Kenya led by Mr. Stephen Ikua, County Commissioner, Turkana County.

Cross Border Women event in Lowerengak between Turkana and Dassenach-Kenya/Ethiopia: A follow-up event convened by Turkana women who attended the Kitale Womens' Forum took place for over 60 Turkana and Dassenach women, with attendance from local government officials. The women leaders presented the Kitale Resolutions and resolved to expand the forum to cover other women from Kokuro, Kibish and

Nyangatom. The Dassenach women were accommodated by Turkana women in their homes; shared gifts and rejoiced. The Turkana women contributed 140 USD themselves to host the Dassenach women. Resource sharing agreements were discussed

Photo: *Two cousins reunited after 30 years of separation due to conflict.*

One of the biggest moments in the women's meeting was when two cousins that had separated since 1980s due to the cross-border conflict, were reunited. One of them was married to a Dassenach long ago and has never crossed back into Kenya. This event enabled them to meet. It was an emotional encounter!

and local leaders came to listen to the women speak.

Zone 6 Kaabong-Oropoi / Loki- Kapoeta: The context in this zone is currently influenced by many factors including instability in South Sudan and election campaigns in Kenya. This quarter, rains improved the pasture and water condition and most pastoralists are in the border areas. DADO, APAD, KDI and Mercy Corps operate in this zone.

The Kaabong/South Sudan/Kenya corridors were relatively stable compared to Kenya/South Sudan border. The latter has seen an escalation due to two main reasons: lack of cross border communication between local government leaders and reports of rebels roaming along the borders creating fear among local government to move from towns to kraals. This has given an opportunity to warriors to regroup and launch raids.
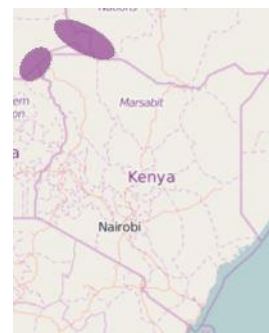
The corridor between Kenya/South Sudan/Uganda has been relatively stable for three reasons; one is the

Loyoro resource sharing agreement that continues to hold, second is the return of all the warriors that were under the command of "General" Nakotorunyang, in South Sudan. And thirdly the commitment of Kaabong district to initiate talks between the Turkana and Toposa.

PEACE III's approach in this zone continues to focus on social reconciliation, strengthening resources sharing agreements and support to governmental relations. The following results have been registered:

Photo: *Commissioner Kapoeta East County-South Sudan addressing a community dialogue at Nadapal*

Declaration by RDC that all the Dodoth warriors hiding in South Sudan have repatriated: This quarter, the Kaabong Resident District Commissioner declared that the few Dodoth warriors that were still hiding in South Sudan have all been repatriated either voluntarily or involuntarily. It should be remembered that at the onset of PEACE III the RDC requested the program to work with his office to support the warriors who had surrendered (now termed the Kaabong Peace Ambassadors) to create pull factors for those who remained in South Sudan. PEACE III took a three-pronged approach: 1) empower those who have returned, 2) promote reconciliation between them and communities and 3) work with both local governments to repatriate the remaining warriors. This achievement is also testament to the improved relations between the local governments of South Sudan and Kaabong who cooperated to bring these

warriors back. The impacts of this return will likely reduce attacks on the Kaabong and improving reconciliation between the Dodoth and Turkana.

Recognition of KPA by local government and evidence of improving reconciliation with neighboring communities: The Kaabong local government has recognized the Kaabong Peace Ambassadors as peace agents and has decided to move with them to conduct peace activities. 3 PEACE III supported peace dialogues were led by the KPA and local government. Of interest is that the KPA have for the first time been able to go out and meet the Turkanas to extend messages of peace and reconciliation.

Impact of Loyoro Resource Sharing agreement: PEACE III held celebrations in Loyoro to mark one year of peaceful co-existence between the communities of Kenya and Uganda. The outcomes from this stability include:
   a) For the first time Turkana have started cultivating crops in Loyoro. The cultivation speaks of growing confidence of long term peace and investment. The local area councilor confirmed the allocation of land to Turkana from Kenya and gardens were visible in the area. The councilor said, to strengthen confidence and relations, Turkana gardens are located between those of the Dodoth (Kaabong) and Jie (Kotido).
   b) Migration of Jie into Loyoro. Jie from Kotido were present in the celebration. They testified that they have migrated into Loyoro because of peace in the area. While this may cause pressure and conflict, it does show that peace acts a pull factor and can improve social capital.
   c) Informal trade organized: In the last quarter, it was reported that an informal cross border market between the two communities is developing in in Loyoro. Women at the market have complained of over pricing, lack of business guidelines, lack of support from men etc. In response, PEACE III supported Women Forum members to organize the women in Loyoro to manage their small businesses. They met with men who women claimed were restricting their business; called for an end to overpricing, and supported better organization etc.
   d) EWER boosted: Elders who are the guardians of the Loyoro agreement provided EW information to the police of an entry with guns by Turkana warriors and the police immediately responded, cordoned off the area and recovered 7 guns and arrested two suspects. One of the resolutions of the resource sharing agreement is that Turkana must not enter Uganda with guns. Such compliance and reporting by community demonstrates how successful this agreement has been.

The following activities were conducted KDI, APAD, DADO and Mercy Corps during the quarter:

Livestock trader's association skill training: PEACE III supported the Turkana's Department of Trade Development, Industrialization & Enterprise Development in conducting a joint entrepreneurship skill training for the cross-border livestock marketing committee in May 2017. The activity which drew 30 participants from both Turkana and Toposa communities of Lokichoggio and South Sudan respectively was geared towards building the capacity of the cross-border market management committee to acquire business skills as well as to link them to government opportunities such as the "Biashara Fund" and other forms of support to startup businesses. The traders were trained on micro business management, business ideas, business planning, and how to identify market opportunities. The traders were taken through the vigorous process of writing a business plan and every trader got an opportunity to complete an individual business plan sample form for their businesses. PEACE III also took the participants through conflict prevention, EWER, mediation etc. PEACE III facilitated the formation of this committee along this corridor in attempt to engage business sector in peace building process.

One year celebrations of Resource Sharing agreement in Loyoro-Kaabong: PEACE III facilitated a resource sharing agreement in March 2016 and one year on Loyoro has been termed "an island of peace" by the RDC Kaabong. This celebration was a mini one and a larger one is expected to happen after Kenya elections. In the celebration, community members recounted how they have enjoyed peace even in the last drought and current rains. The event was attended by the two senior district leaders (RDC and LCV), police and general community. It was attended by over 150 people from the Turkana, Dodoth and Jie.

> *"I have land in Kotido but don't want to go back…I enjoy the peace here".*
> Jie rep at Loyoro Celebration

Photo: The Committee responsible for guarding the Loyoro Resources Sharing Agreement is paraded for recognition with senior local government leaders and PEACE III staff

Community Dialogues conducted by KPA: PEACE III has supported the Kaabong Peace Ambassadors to develop action plans. The actions include intra and inter sports for peace events, music, dance and drama, advocating for good cultural practices, advocating for support for youth projects from government and NGOs, exposure visits, capacity building, advocating joint grazing agreements etc. In June 2017, PEACE III supported the ambassadors to team up with local government to conduct three community dialogues in three locations that brought together Turkana and Dodoth to spread the message of reconciliation. 700 participants were reached.

Distribution of seed voucher to the peace ambassadors: In April 2017, PEACE III together with USAID GHG, distributed seed vouchers to the KPA in Kalapata comprising of cereals, legumes and vegetables. GHG is a sister project under Mercy Corps funded by USAID which PEACE III connected to the ambassadors and has a component of livelihoods which PEACE III does not have. GHG has provided other support to ambassadors in form of income generating activities in the past.

Completion of assessment on the role of youth in peace building-Uganda: Mercy Corps HQ office sanctioned a case study assessment on the role of youth in peace building in support of the UN resolution[2] passed to engage youth in peace building. FGDs and KIIs with various local groups and individuals to identify the roles of youth in promoting peace in the region were held and local partners MADEFO, DADO and Nenah FM supported with face to face interviews with district officials, security, youth and women groups, elders and partners in Moroto and Kaabong. The findings will be shared as part of wider UN learnings about youth engagement in peace building.

Zones 7 and 8: Moroto- Loima/West Pokot Amudat (South Karamoja Conflict System) The major factor affecting the context in this area is the Kenyan elections. There is a strong link between the Turkana of Kenya and Matheniko of Uganda (due to Lokriama Peace Accord) and between the Pokots of Kenya and Uganda in West Pokot and Amudat. This relation, according to communities, recognizes no border. As a result, political aspirants from both sides always seek electorates from each other. In the borders between Turkana and Pokots the long spell of peace broke down due to the security vacuum during electioneering and raids have been occurring. Although far from PEACE III areas the alliances at play in the "triangle of hope" cause a ripple effect felt in zones 7 and 8. Tension is prevailing but the Chiefs Forum has played a big role in deescalating the tension.

The areas around Kobebe and Nakonyen continue to be a convergence for pastoralists in zone 7 and 8. Tension between the Jie, Turkana and Matheniko continued around Kobebe due to conflict that was reported in the last quarter where there was loss of livestock and two people killed.

The Kotaruk-Kalapata-Kainuk-Takwel corridor (Pokot and Turkana has seen an increase conflict, with little response due to the focus on elections campaigns on both sides. Warriors have taken advantage of the situation with raiding and counterraiding taking place. Mercy Corps staff were shot at in this area in the

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[2] In 2015, the UN Security Council adopted resolution UN 2250 on youth, peace, and security. The Secretary General has requested a Progress Study including case studies of various countries. Mercy Corps has been selected to develop a case study for Uganda, specifically Karamoja. Mercy Corps Internee-Adrienne conducted interviews and focus group discussions to inform this independent, evidence-based research, to ultimately contribute to the wider UN report. MC was interested in Karamoja because of our successful PEACE III program, working with reformed warriors and conflict management mechanisms. It targeted various levels of government and actors including the youth, elders, and security forces. The report will provide recommendations in furthering youth involvement in sustainable peace building.

last quarter, which led to temporary suspension of activities. During this quarter, the suspension was lifted but activities remain restricted in some areas.

Due to the above context, PEACE III approach has focused on three key areas namely:
1) Strengthening local government collaboration through signing of intergovernmental resolutions;
2) Facilitating resource sharing agreements around Kobebe and Nakoneyen and;
3) Strengthening EWER through the Chiefs and Women Forum to deal with elections violence.

The following results have been registered:

Cementing horizontal linkages between governments: Signing of cross border intergovernmental resolutions between Turkana and Moroto and Amudat and West Pokot in Uganda and Kenya:
This significant achievement cements the work that PEACE III has been doing in the last three years of improving linkages between local governments to manage cross border conflicts. PEACE III original proposal under Result 1.3 states "When local governments have the opportunity and capacity to work collaboratively – both vertically and horizontally, within and across borders they can foster a sense of partnership among multiple levels of stakeholder groups". The resolutions outline areas of cooperation such as resources sharing, EWER, service delivery, cross border trade, and lays a great foundation for SGI focused discussions on customs, security and immigration. See annex

Women leadership in facilitating natural resources sharing agreements in Kobebe and Nakonyen:

Photo: *Women leader conducting a consultative meeting on resources sharing agreement in Nakonyen*

The November 2016 Kitale resolutions identified two areas of concern to women: 1) low levels of participation in peace building and 2) conflicts over natural resources. They undertook to take up these concerns in their respective zones. In zone 7 and 8, the women from Turkana, Moroto and West Pokot decided to lead processes in two nuclei points of Nakonyen and Kobebe; rich in pasture and water and attracting Karamajong, Turkana and Pokots. This quarter, the women have initiated a long process of facilitating the development of resource sharing agreements; engaging various actors through dialogues and individual meetings. Resource sharing agreements have been planned by various actors over time but without success. Can women succeed where others have failed?

PEACE III briefing with Minister for Karamoja Affairs: PEACE III and MC Country Director briefed Minister Hon. Eng John Byabagambi, the Minister for Karamoja on Mercy Corps work in the Karamoja region. During the discussion, PEACE III requested support around three issues: 1) supporting the National Peace Policy when it is presented to the cabinet ministers for approval; 2) Coordination of Karamoja development partners to avoid duplication and leveraging resources and 3) pushing for a Regional Disarmament as a way sustaining gains in Uganda's disarmament process. This meeting underlines PEACE III recognition as a lead project in influence and working with government.

Pair to Peer initiative bearing fruit: One youth who takes part in the P2P reported that because of this interaction with elders and local leaders he was able to conduct a successful fundraising campaign for his school fees. This was impossible before this initiative, and signifies the confidence the elders have in him. Loram Samson was able to raise 400,000 KES (4,000 USD) to start school courtesy of the P2P.

PEACE III influence in operationalization of a PEACE II Peace Dividend: The Kalemungole Health Center built under PEACE II is now fully functioning. Since 2012 when it was constructed, it has been used as a police post. PEACE III took it up with the local government and mounted pressure and influence to get the police out. In several meetings with the local government, the issue of the health center

was continuously raised. Finally, the police have left and the medical personnel started coming a few days in a week since last year. As of this year, the health center is fully functioning.

The following activities were conducted by Mercy Corps, MADEFO, Nenah FM, APaD, SIKOM and TLPF during the quarter

Women led dialogues: In zone 7 and 8, women from the Kitale Forum led cross border community dialogues in kraals around Kobebe, Nakonyen and Naput in Moroto district. The dialogues had three main objectives; 1) mobilize women to participate in peace building 2) disseminate the Kitale Resolutions and 3) facilitate women to generate and contribute ideas toward resource sharing agreements. Of interest is the teaming of Kitale Women Forum group with Sachat and Kalya trauma healing groups in conducting these dialogues. The April and May 2017 events attracted over 350 women. A draft resource sharing exists and will be developed further in the next quarter.

Tepeth Leaders meeting in Tapach-Moroto: PEACE III through its partner MADEFO supported a request from Tepeth leaders to meet a cement/marble mining company to discuss conflicts related to mining rights. This area has attracted many actors including cross border communities in Turkana and West Pokot. The meeting was requested by a Tepeth committee that advocates for fair shares in mining deals and was supported by the Sub County leadership. In the meeting, the participants agreed to follow-up with the mining company whose representatives never turned up. PEACE III will discuss with the district level leadership on how to better engage with the mining company. PEACE III has identified the Tepeth as key actor to the conflict in zone 7 and 8 and its engagement is critical to sustaining peace in this zone. A total of 87 people attended the May 2017 meeting.

Action planning with Trauma Healing Groups in Alale and Kaabong: In April 2017, the PEACE III team supported the four pilot trauma healing groups to plan for their next steps after the completion of trauma healing sessions. An action plan was developed by the groups and most of it focuses on supporting reconciliation process in their communities.

Drama and Music for peace: In April, 2017 a community exhibition in Moroto involving the Matheniko, Turkana, Tepeth was held to strengthen relationship between the three communities. This was part of the youth action plan supported by NENAH FM for the groups in Moroto–Loima corridor. At the event government leaders unveiled some of their plans to strengthen relations between Uganda and Kenya. These include construction of two dams in Turkana to relieve pressure on Kobebe dam, support to youth through the youth development fund etc. The drama performance was officiated by the District Chairperson and attended by other community leaders from both Moroto- Uganda and Turkana –Kenya. 300 people attended. *See annex for article that appeared in the new Vision Newspaper in Uganda.* Other activities supported using media include community dramas for the Nabuin listenership club in Moroto, and radio talk shows with the Moroto district local government.

Photo: *Pairs posing for a picture during reflection workshop.*

Reflection session on Pair to Peer Initiative- Moroto: PEACE III conducted a meeting to reflect on the pair to peer initiative (a mentor program that allows elders of integrity to mentor youth into future leaders and increase the credibility of youth in their communities). The participants agreed that cross learning between youth and elders has taken place and the ToR has generally been accomplished. The youth and elders came up with more action points such as civic education on the role of citizens in maintaining peace before during and after elections in Kenya, sporting activities, community dialogues, conducting regular meetings on peace etc.

Sachat and Kalya Trauma Healing groups in Kraal meetings at Nauyapong and Achorichor in West Pokot-Kenya: PEACE III SIKOM and TLPF supported youth and women who participated in pilot trauma healing to expand peace work by meeting kraal communities in Nauyapong and Achorichor. This is in support of the action plans the two groups developed earlier this month. The two groups, Kalya and Sachat have committed to spread the change they have undergone due to trauma healing sessions. They met 175 community members to discuss reconciliation, cross border trade, and resource sharing.

Chief's Forum meeting in Kapenguria-Kenya/Uganda: PEACE III facilitated a joint cross border Chiefs' Forum in Kapenguria for chiefs from Moroto, Turkana and West Pokot. The Chiefs' Forum remains instrumental in EW, and tracking and recovery of raided/stolen livestock along the corridors. In this quarter alone, the Chiefs played a key role in the recovering 193 shoats from Pokot warriors and return them to the Turkana. In the meeting an executive arm was elected and draft operational guidelines drafted. The meeting was attended by other key government representatives, Peace Coordinator from West Pokot and Loima Administrator, Turkana County. West Pokot and Turkana intergovernmental resolutions were disseminated to the Chiefs in order to pick some of the actions for implementation.

Lessons Learned

Women have a huge potential if mobilized. Women of varying degrees of capacity have displayed great motivation and continued to engage and advocate for peace, even without the support of the program. The Kitale Women's forum acted as catalyst for women to engage in peace building. Women at this forum have been catalyzed by the network, motivated by one another, and supported by the documentation of a written formal resolution.

Traditional Leadership continues to play an important role in conflict and peace processes. Peace and justice frameworks being supported across the program evidence the key role that traditional leaders have in influencing communities and supporting the arrival at consensus and in providing overall authority to a process.

III. ACTIVITY PROGRESS (QUANTITATIVE IMPACT)

See annex
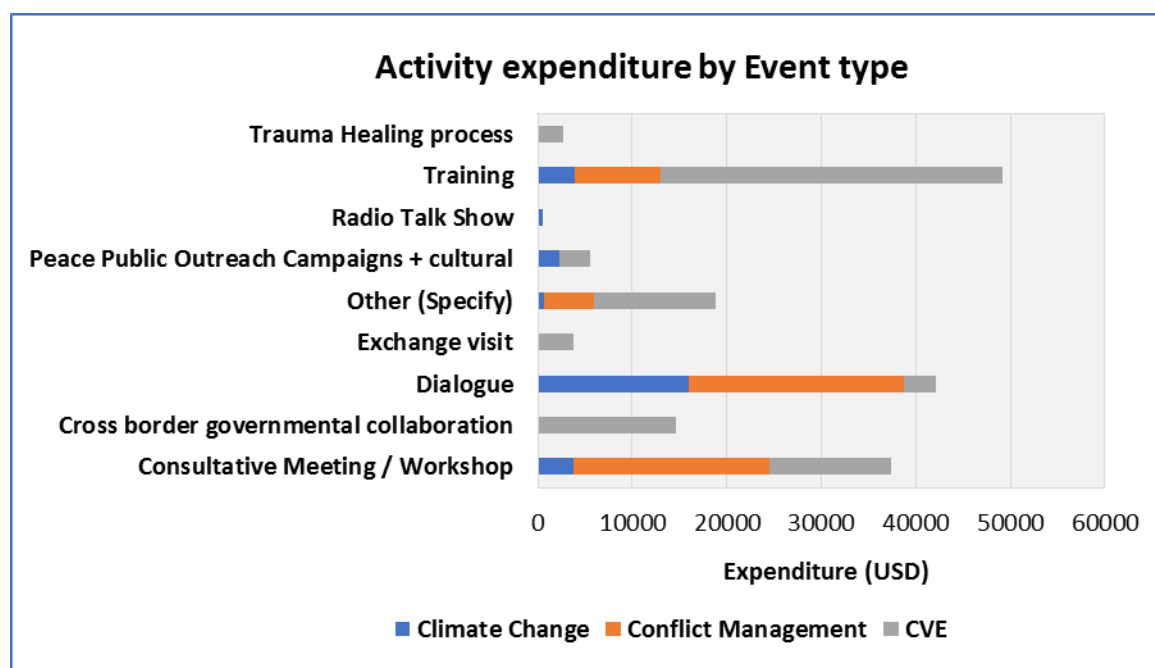
IV. CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Constraints

Funding: The most significant constraint during the quarter related to the uncertainty of funding for the program. This resulted in the need to consider and plan for the closure of the program, and the notification of such to partners and staff. Despite the recent confirmation of funds, this period of uncertainty affected team morale, and the ability of the program to deliver against planned activities. Given the known restrictions associated with the funding received, some areas of the program, particularly those supporting higher level institutions outside of Kenya continue to be postponed.

Security: Insecurity along the Kenya-Somalia border has increased significantly over this quarter in the form of AS attacks and use of IEDs along many roads. This escalation is in part due to a deliberate strategy by the group to increase its operations during the holy month of Ramadan, and in the run up to the elections in Kenya and due the rains facilitating their movement. This escalation in insecurity causes operational challenges to the program, with the Pact team unable to travel to areas along the border and partners facing increasing threats. The program remains vigilant, reaching out to partners such as the PLSO for advice and engaging in frequent risk assessments. This situation is expected to extend into the coming quarter during and immediately after the elections.

Pulling of PEACE III funding from South Sudan*: In this quarter, PEACE III took the difficult decision to stop funding KDI, a partner in South Sudan due to USG restrictions related to supporting the South Sudanese government. The South Sudan conflict affects the entire Karamoja Cluster and disengagement will create conducive ground for warriors to operate, limit government officials' interaction and increase the flow of arms into Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia.

Opportunities.

PEACE III's work with Border Management Secretariat under Security Governance Initiative offers an opportunity to work with high level institutions in Kenya in addressing its core mandate of strengthening institutions to address local cross border conflicts. The new institutions include Border management committees, National Counter Terrorism Center and other security institutions

V. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

During the quarter, the MERL team supported 2 partners to improve their existing MERL systems. This was done through visits to partner organizations where the team conducted a review of existing MERL data management systems to ascertain their immediate MERL data management needs as well as gather key requirements for a MERL system that is aimed to help them manage their program information better. A practical session was conducted following a demo with partner staff. At KYBI for instance, the MERL team introduced a cloud based MERL data management system (ActivityInfo) to support KYBI's immediate data management needs as a temporary solution awaiting design of an effective high level MERL system that fits their needs. The key main requirements identified in the partners' visits are: A feature to manage program workplans (including scheduled work plan activities and their linkage to program/project goals and objectives and a way to manage (capture and store) data generated from the planned activities – either web or mobile based. The team will continue reviewing existing MERL platforms with a view to recommending to other partners based on their unique requirements.

The MERL team also supported the development of organizational MERL plans for KYBI, IWFP and DLMC. This helped establish organizational M&E documentation systems not only for PEACE III project but also for other projects implemented by the same partner under different grants. For instance, many partners are in the process of drafting their MERL plans before they send for reviews and feedback.

Over the past quarter the program has focused significantly on the development of the stories and technical information and learning from the program. This is in recognition of the need to better document the contribution that the program is making, and the weak support that the program is currently getting in this from the Evaluation and Learning partner. There is concern within the program that unless efforts are made the program will lack any significant data and learning on what it has achieved and how.

Progress in this area includes:

- The publication of 3 technical briefs on Youth, NRM and Trauma Healing programming (See Annex)
- The development of Bios for key women leaders engaged in the program (See Annex)
- The identification of areas of interest/success stories from the program for documentation and publication
- The development of a SoW to provide quantitative analysis of the impact of PEACE IIIs support to EWER. (See annex)

PEACE III program teams also conducted routine quarterly visits to various leaders to gauge the perception about the project and listen to their priorities and assess impact. For example, in the Karamoja Cluster we learnt:

1) The Ass. County Commissioner for North Pokot Sub County and Chiefs of Nauyapong and Alare were all positive about PEACE III particularly about the Chief Forum which they say has increased communication and collaboration within this zone. They also cited Trauma healing as recognized intervention. They however complained about the lack of interest in the area by the County Government Directorate for Peace. PEACE III will consider this vertical linkage.
2) The Kaabong District, Resident District Commissioner (RDC) appreciated the work we do with the district citing particularly cross border dialogues, Loyoro resource sharing agreement and work with peace ambassadors. The RDC however expressed concerns over delays in responding to requests by PEACE III partners.

VI. PROGRESS ON GENDER STRATEGY

PEACE III continued to implement its Gender Strategy, focusing strengthening women's' formal and informal engagement in peace building. In Karamoja cluster the program supported the operationalization of Kitale Women Resolutions with women leaders mobilizing women in their communities, and taking on the development of resources sharing agreements. PEACE III also continues to engage senior male leaders in several institutions like CEWERU and local governments to support the implementation of the Kitale resolutions.

In the Somali cluster, the first of a series of women's forum's is due to take place in Garissa in the coming quarter. This will begin the replication of the women's process in Karamoja, seeking to strengthen networks of women leaders, and support them in better and more meaningfully engaging in peace processes.

VII. PROGRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING

The Kobebe Dam peace dividend was recently resubmitted to USAID with a completed ERR, and MoU signed between the program and the Ugandan Wildlife Authority and the Moroto District Local Government. The MoU ensures the purchasing of approved, indigenous seedlings and the oversight of the UWA during the project.

VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER USAID PROGRAMS

PEACE III linked Kaabong Peace Ambassadors to GHG, another Mercy Corps USAID funded project and acquired seed vouchers to boost their livelihoods. PEACE III has no livelihood component and has been linking its beneficiaries to other projects to benefit from livelihood programs. The program also worked with PEARL, another USAID funded project in Kenya to jointly host a meeting between Turkana and West Pokot to design a compensation framework for the communities. PEACE III invited local leaders from Karamoja to share experience from Nabilatuk resolutions.

In the Somali Cluster the program is developing its relationships with DDG who are implementing other aspects of the SGI. This involves sharing workplans, coordinating action on the ground and looking for opportunities to complement or extend action to a wider geography.

PEACE III also continues to coordinate and share lessons with other USAID CVE programs such as NIWETU and SCORE.

IX. PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The program continues to work closely with government agencies across the program area, with particularly strong relationships with the governments of Kenya, Uganda and increasingly Ethiopia. The program actively seeks to strengthen relations with and between local and national governments, and ensures that it uses flexible approaches to be able to respond to requests as they come. Examples of this include:

- *Support to Turkana County Community Policing Policy development:* PEACE III was approached for support by the Turkana County Government (TCG) in initiating the development of a community policing policy that will enable the county strengthen its EWER along the lines of the PEACE III Chiefs Forum and Peace Monitors.

- *Meet with Office of the Prime Minister on Peace Policy in Uganda:* PEACE III met the Commissioner designated for overseeing the peace policy development in Uganda. The discussions focussed on the progress and next steps. PEACE III pushed for the finalization of this policy and accepted to provide technical support to produce final draft by funding the consultant who produced the first.
- *Support to the Lamu County CVE strategy, and lifting of the night fishing ban:* this work stemming from initial cross border dialogues, stakeholder forums and mapping exercises was all in support of the Lamu County government's efforts in strengthening their CVE response. Due to this achievement and the relationship built the program frequently receives requests for support from the government in recognition of the trust and goodwill developed.

In addition, the program ensures close liaison and communication of progress to various levels of government. Increasingly the program is implementing processes and events with the government. Ensuring invitations are sent from government, attendees selected in partnership with government and standing back whilst government leads discussions. Again, examples of this include:

- *SGI meeting: BMS meeting* where the program briefed the group on the PEACE III plans and progress. Agreed to quarterly updates and liaison with the unit and its local counterparts in the implementation of activities
- *Moyale Youth Dialogue engaging NSC, NCIC, and NCTC.* All agencies were involved in this event along with the County government who supported the selection of youth participants.
- *PEACE III accompanied Mercy Corps Country Director to meet Minister for Karamoja in Uganda:* PEACE III pushed for supporting the Uganda National peace policy when it is presented to the cabinet ministers for approval; coordination of Karamoja development partners to avoid duplication and leveraging resources and; pushing for a Regional Disarmament as a way sustaining gains in Uganda disarmament process.
- *IGAD CEWARN Meeting in Moroto:* This was a meeting of CEWARN that took place in Moroto under the chairmanship of CEWARN Executive Director and was attended by the CEWERU heads from Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan. The objective was to share the findings from an assessment conducted by CEWARN on the migration of pastoralists from Kenya and South Sudan to Uganda. It should be remembered that PEACE III supported in developing this concept that had initially come from an IGAD meeting in Addis where a Minster from Uganda called for an urgent attention to this issue of migration. Apart from GIZ that supported this activity, Mercy Corps (PEACE III) was the only international NGO in the room. Of important to note:

X. PROGRESS ON USAID FORWARD

OPIs and ONAs were carried out on selected local partners during the quarter, with continuation into the coming quarter planned to reach all local sub-awardees. These OPIs were follow-on assessments to determine progress and growth made within the institution. They were conducted with SND, NEPED and TLPF. All partners assessed saw an increase in score, with the main areas of growth in interactions with other institutions and donors, with significant improvement in resource mobilization, social capital and target population.

XI. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY

PEACE III has a capacity development approach engrained into all its work, and into all its partnerships. Most obviously, the work that the program does to build the capacity of local grantees, through the development of ISPs and the measurement of OPI and ONA scores enables a very clean plan to be developed that targets areas of growth for each of these institutions. As explained elsewhere, notable

changes have been seen in the capacities and networks of the program partners, that will enable to continue this work once the program has concluded.

Work with government, also includes deliberate efforts to enhance capacities and develop improved mechanisms and ways of working that strengthen peace and security. This may be through influencing approaches to peace, improving relations between communities and government and providing mechanisms for collaboration, or through supporting the development of policies.

The program's developing focus on frameworks and agreements is again a conscious effort to focus on mechanisms that will to continue to govern relationships, and provide the parameters by which conflicts are prevented, or resolved.

XIII. SUBSEQUENT QUARTER'S WORK PLAN

PEACE III engaged in a workplan review during the quarter to ensure its alignment with the SGI objectives. Little amendment was made as it was agreed that the program is an important mechanism through which border management, and security can be enhanced. Due to the uncertainty during this period some activities planned for the quarter were not delivered, these include:

- Local government review of peace committees in support of CEWARN MoU
- Gender Training for Somali Cluster
- AI workshops for selected government officials in Somali Cluster
- Youth Camps for peace club members

These will be rolled over into the coming quarter, along with additional activities such as the scaling out of DDG's Border Needs Assessment.

Activity	2017		
	July	August	Sept
Program Wide			
Methodology Development for peace committee review and discussions with CEWARN		X	X
Gender training for Somali Cluster staff and partners			X
AI workshop in Somali Cluster for government and security with BMS			X
Expand Trauma Healing Initiatives to 16 groups in Karamoja Cluster	X	X	X
Validation session for the Turkana Community Policing Policy			X
With Uganda and Kenya CEWWRUs, support Validation Session for Nabilatuk Peace Resolutions		X	
Support Uganda Peace Policy finalization's breakfast consultative meeting on peace policy.	X		
Support Cross Border Women initiatives	X	X	X
Support peace building initiatives around elections in Kenya	X	X	
Rapid Assessment on Border Security in line with DDG/BMS in 3 sites			X
OPI and ONA for Partners		X	
CB workshops for partners on operational aspects			X
Zone 1			
Chief's/admin forum in Liboi		X	
Youth and security forum		X	
Advocacy training for youth in Lamu			X
Youth mentorship by religious leaders		X	X
High level women forum in Garissa	X		

Activity			
Follow up on women's action plan		✓	✓
Training for BMC on CVE, CPMR, CS			✓
Zone 2			
Training of administrators and religious leaders on CVE			✓
Training cross border peace committees on CPMR	✓		
Trust building meeting involving youth and security		✓	
Training for BMC on CVE, CPMR, CS			✓
Zone 3			
Women's forum in Mandera		✓	✓
Conduct CVE training for the 'at risk' girls and link them with women leaders for networking			✓
Conduct leadership, counselling and transformative skill training among at-risk girls		✓	
Community peace dialogue between Marehan and Murulle		✓	✓
Youth forum on peaceful elections in Rhamu and Mandera towns	✓		
Trust building and information sharing forums for youth, communities and security providers – dialogues and civic events such as town cleaning/painting			✓
Follow up with youth and women action plans		✓	✓
Zone 4			
Approval and Dissemination of the Dukana – Maikona Declaration	✓	✓	
Conduct joint intergovernmental authorities' forum to discuss on Degodia-Garre conflict		✓	
Cross-border Peace Dialogue Forums between cross border peace committees			✓
CPMR training for local peace committee and local government officials at Dollo Ado		✓	
Consultative peace meeting between the traditional leaders of Garre and Degodia clans		✓	
Zone 5			
Support to Chiefs Forum in this zone by the zone 7 and 8 chiefs		✓	
Lower level intergovernmental meeting			✓
Recognize fisher folk's committee work through a celebration similar to Loyoro			✓
Revival of discussions on Resource sharing agreement			✓
Zone 6			
Support kraal and elders study tour to Loyoro from South Sudan, Kenya and Jie from Kotido			✓
Support KPA in implementation of their action plans		✓	✓
Support Chiefs Forum formation		✓	
Support women forum action plan	✓	✓	✓
Zone 7 and 8			
Youth General Assembly in Kapenguria			
Support the Business Forum and BMC in discussing cross border trade		✓	
Finalize the Development of Nakonyen and Kobebe resources sharing agreement	✓	✓	✓

Review of intergovernmental resolutions between Turkana and Moroto			
Support the operationalization of the WP and Amudat intergovernmental action plan			

XV ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION

Notice was given to all sub-partners on April 6th that due to funding constraints there was a possibility that the program would have to close. It advised the partners that whilst every effort was being made to secure further funding that as per the situation at that time all grants would be closed as of June 2017, with overall program close out as of September, 2017. This action was taken in consultation with USAID and based on an assessment of the remaining funds available.

Modification number 11 was received for the program increasing the obligation amount by $3,650,000 to $15,882,491. These funds are for Security and Governance Initiative related activities, and as such are Kenya-focused. Discussions were held with USAID to determine the extent to which the restrictions of these funds change the scope of the program. Based on these, further discussions with the GoK and a review of remaining and expected funds it was determined that the program could continue with little change to its original scope.

On the 23rd June, after significant internal team discussions end of contract notice was given to 7 of our current 21 partners. These notifications advised these partners that further contracts would not be awarded at this time once their current grant period ended. Any unspent funds would be de-obligated from the grants. The decisions behind these were both financial and strategic and outlined in the table below.

PARTNER	GRANT END DATE	AREA OF OPERATION	DEOBLIGATION AMOUNT	FINANCE/GRANTS MANAGEMENT REVIEW
DLMC	31ST July 2017	Mandera/Gedo	Ksh 1,311,975.00 $12,990	Overly heavy focus on Mandera. Out of the 5 partners operational DLMC achieved least impact during the year. Limiting scope of IAG in Ethiopia reduces need for multiple partners in Kenya.
FOAID	30th September 2017	Mandera/Gedo. El-Wak-El ram	Ksh 2,032,772.50 $20,126	Good partner. But area is becoming increasing difficult for staff to access and partners to operate due to security risks. Area also covered by DDG. Limited exposure for period
IJWFP	31st July 2017	Garissa/Lower Juba. Hulugho-Kolbio	Ksh 1,992,183.75 $19,725	Area is becoming increasing difficult for staff to access and partners to operate due to security risks. Partner achieving limited impacts due to this. Limited exposure for period
WCC	31st July 2017	Mandera/Gedo. El-Wak-El ram	Ksh 3,136,150.00 $31,051	Good partner. But area is becoming increasing difficult for staff to access and partners to operate due to security risks. Area also covered by DDG. Limited exposure for period
TLPF	30th September 2017	Moroto-Loima/West Pokot-Amudat	Ksh 2,117,917.24 $20,969	Very slow in implementation with long periods of no reporting. Consider engaging partner for specific activities related to sport.

KDI	31st July 2017	Kaabong-Oropoi/Loki-Kapoeta	$ 41,531.66	Very challenging operating environment due to security and USG legislative restrictions. Ability to monitor and achieve impact is limited.
NENAH FM	15th August 2017	Moroto-Loima/West Pokot-Amudat	$ 54,989.21	Very slow in implementation with long periods of no reporting. Consider engaging Nenah on a contract basis for specific deliverables.

The remaining 14 grantees will continue working throughout the coming quarter. However, it is expected that changes will be made to the ways in which sub-grants are made to some partners in the future These decisions will reflect the variation in partner capacities, and areas of expertise with some focusing more on key deliverables, others on sectoral or geographical areas of expertise.

Recruitment for MERL and communications officers was restarted towards the end of the quarter. This had been halted due to funding uncertainty. This will be concluded during the following quarter.

XVI. GPS INFORMATION

See Annex

ANNEXES & ATTACHMENTS (MAXIMUM 10 PAGES)

- Quantitative Dara
- GIS Dara and Maps
- Women Bios
- Partner OPI results
- Success Stories
- Technical Briefs

SCHEDULE OF FUTURE EVENTS

DATE	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
4-5th July	Rhamu	Youth Dialogue Series
12-13th July	Kapenguria	Women's Forum on Peaceful Elections
18-19th July	Garissa	Women's Forum on Peaceful Elections
18-19th July	Mandera	Youth Dialogue Series
August	Mandera	Women's Forum
August 30th (TBD)	Moyale	Dukana-Maikona Approval meeting